W. W. Plummer 827 2169 D

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

Epping

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1724.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For NEW-YORK,

The Ship
SARAH,
Captain COOPER.

FREIGHT will be taken on very low terms, if offered immediately.
JOHN VAUGHAN.
march 17. §

For NEW-YORK,

The fine new, fast sailing Sloop
CONCORD,
Stephen Cahoone, *master*;
WILL take freight on very moderate terms; for which, or paſſage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the maſter on board, at Clifford's wharf.
march 16. *6t

For Sale,

THE SLOOP
HARRIOT,
NOW lying at Ruſſel's Warf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the beſt materials and is well found—would anſwer well for a coaſter, as ſhe has excellent accommodations.
For terms apply to
Gurney & Smith.
march 13 §

For Boſton,

The Ship
COMMERCE,
Richard Waiſtcoat, *Maſter.*
To ſail in a few days.
ANY freight that may offer, will be taken on very moderate terms, for which, or paſſage, apply to the Captain, or to
Iſaac Harvey, jun.
5, South Water-ſtreet.
march 12. §1w

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG
Weſt Indian,
Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, ſheathed and bolted, 3 years old, ſails remarkably well, carries 15 or 1600 barrels—now lying at South-ſtreet wharf, ready to load
PETER BLIGHT.
march 6. §1w

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP
DOMINICK TERRY,
JACOB DEHART, *Maſter*,
Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to
Jeſſe & Robert Waln.
February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvaſs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muſlinets, in packages ſuitable for the Weſt-India market
Nails aſſorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in caſks;
And at New-York, on board the ſhip Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as ſoon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spaniſh Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.
ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.
N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.
Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

The Commiſſioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendſhip, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Perſons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the loſſes ſuſtained by the citizens of the United States, in conſequence of their Veſſels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majeſty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the ſaid Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all ſuch perſons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in queſtion, and alſo to receive in evidence, all written teſtimony, authenticated in ſuch manner as they ſhall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*
Commiſſioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-ſtreet, May 17th, 1797.
Feb. 28, '98—§1m

*** Thoſe Printers in the ſeveral States who publiſhed the above advertiſement laſt Spring, are requeſted to re-publiſh it one month, and ſend their accounts to P. L.*

To be Sold at Auction,
On Thurſday, 22d March, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe Second ſtreet,
A BRICK HOUSE, together with the Lot thereto belonging, in the city of Burlington, New-Jerſey. The houſe has three rooms below, and three chambers in the upper ſtory. The kitchen adjoining is a framed building. The Lot has a front of 72 feet on Pearl-ſtreet, and the ſame front on the river Delaware. The length of the Lot is about 250 feet—The houſe commands a very pleaſant proſpect of the river, and the Borough of Briſtol, on the Pennſylvania ſhore. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. John Sims, next door below the City Tavern in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber in Burlington.
Conditions will be made known at time of ſale.
THOMSON NEAAE.
Burlington, March 17. dts

Virginia Lands.
On Tueſday the 20th inſt. will be ſold for Caſh, by Public Auction, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, at 7 o'clock in the evening,
THE following bodies of Land in the State of Virginia, viz.
13,600 Acres ſituate on the waters of Big Steer Creek.
26,998 Acres on the waters of the Little Kenharva and the weſt fork of the Monongahela.
50,450 Acres on the waters of Buchannon river.
Particular deſcriptions of the Lands, and an examination of the titles may be had by applying to
Footman & Co. Auctioneers.
March 12. dtzom

Will be ſold on Wedneſday the 21ſt of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, for caſh,
AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of William Heyſham, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the Houſe No. 107, with the Lot on which it ſtands, a Stable and other improvements. The houſe is 22 feet front and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe, and 209 feet deep, with a well of water, and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in compleat repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot, and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys a perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry ſtreet. Its central poſition, and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia.
Robert Heyſham, or Francis Bowes Sayre, } Acting Executors.
CONNELLY & Co. *Auct'rs.*
N. B. The houſe will be open two days previous to the ſale for the inſpection of thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe.
march 7—§tauth

On Tueſday, the 10th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,
WILL be expoſed to public ſale, ſeventeen tracts or parcels of land ſituate in Point-township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four acres and three quarters, with the uſual allowance for roads.
Terms of ſale, 1-3 of the purchaſe money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in ſix months, in good notes or other approved ſecarity.
CONNELLY & Co. *Auct.*
March 9. tawtsdtoa

THE term of Co-partnerſhip between the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual conſent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the ſame will be ſettled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment to, without delay.
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
50 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
A quantity BENGAL GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Coſſaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
Britiſh Dry Goods,
ALSO,
Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholeſale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general aſſortment of *India, German, Iriſh, French* and *Britiſh* Manufactures for ſale, on advantageous terms for caſh or a ſhort credit.
February 19 §tf

St. Croix Sugars.
26 hogſheads beſt ST. CROIX SUGAR,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN NIXON & Co.
Feb. 9 fmtuthf

FOR SALE,
400 barrels BEEF.
Enquire of
George Pennock, or Gid. Hill Wells.
march 8. eotf

LANDING
From on board the Schooner RANGER, from JACQUEMEL,
230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,
For Sale by
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 127 Cheſnut-ſtreet.
Who has remaining on hand 6,000 pieces India NANKEENS, of a ſuperior quality.
March 15 d6t

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogſheads of Molaſſes
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogſheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-ſtreet.
march 12. §

Landing from on board the ſhip Tenneſſee, capt. Smith, from Hamburg,
And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,
325 pieces Quadruples Sileſias
400 do. Platillas
100 do Creas
52 do. do. à la Morlaix
100 do. Dowlas
20 do. red ſtriped Arabias
20 do. blue Guingas
100 dozen bordered Handkerchiefs
Eric & Lewis Bollmann,
123, South Third-ſtreet.
ALSO, ON HAND,
A caſe of printed Muſlins and Calicoes
march 12. §8t

Freſh Teas.
Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Lute-ſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and lutеſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.
They have alſo For Sale,
Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 2. §

To-morrow will be Landed,
From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,
Claret of ſuperior quality, viz.
MEDOC } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791,
LATOUR } in caſes
ALSO,
WILLIAM WILSON, of the vintage of 1790
FOR SALE BY
PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.
march 7. §

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Conſiſting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,
Coſſaes
Sanahs
Mumhums
Blue Cloth
Chintz and Calicoes
Mamoodys
Maharagonges
Ginghams
Guzzenas
Gurrahs
Piniſcoes
Salgatchys
Gillie Romals
Mock Pulicats
Punjum Cloths
Guzzey do.
Charconna Dores
Tanjibs
Mulmuls
Checks
Patna Hkfs.
Mulmul do.
Bandannoes
Siſſeroy
Choppa Romals
Sooty do.
Perſians of various col.
200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.
Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.
February 8. dtf

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.
Oct 27. §

Landing
From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,
A few Tons Ruſſia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Ruſſia Sheeting
200 bolts Ruſſia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron
For Sale by
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.
Who have on Hand,
1ſt and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spaniſh ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Caſks.
Old Claret in Caſes
24 hhds. Coffee juſt arrived
Beſt Boſton Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A ſmall Invoice of Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boſton Sail Duck
Ruſſia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glaſs Ware.
March 1. daw

A Great Bargain.
WILL BE SOLD, if applied for immediately, Twenty Thouſand Dollars in Bills of Credit, upon intereſt at five per cent. per annum, now lodged in the Treaſury, and endorſed by the United States, with a promiſe to "pay the intereſt annually."
Enquire at the Office of THOMAS ...EN & ...
Wanted to live in the Country,
About five miles from this city, a ſober ſteady Man who underſtands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, and would not object to attend a couple of horſes. Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette.
N. B. None need apply but thoſe of unexceptionable characters.
March 13. dtf

To be Sold,
An elegant Country Seat,
Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.
The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance ſtand unrivalled.
N. B. If the above place is not ſold before the 20th inſt. it will then be rented, for the Summer ſeaſon only. § march 5.

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, induſtrious woman to cook and do the buſineſs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 §

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of the Subſcriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the ſame having been loſt.
JOHN GRAHAM.
march 5 §6w

TO LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
A good dry Store,
Three ſtories high, and in an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. Apply to
Thomas & Joſhua Fiſher,
march 1. § No. 5, Dock-ſtreet.

Landing this day,
From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,
80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,
FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.
november 9. §

FOR SALE,
The Houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet,
NEXT door but one to the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, occupied by the ſubſcriber. Its eligible ſituation is well known—The rooms are ſpacious and convenient, and finiſhed in a handſome ſtile—It has a double Kitchen, and excellent Cellars, with an Ice Houſe and rain water Ciſtern, and there is a Pump of good water near the kitchen door.
For terms apply to
GARRETT COTTRINGER.
march 2. §1w

Red Clover Seed of the beſt quality.
MADEIRA WINE,
Old, and fit for immediate uſe, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter caſks.
Teneriffe Wine,
And, Window Glaſs—all of which will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, by
John Craig,
No. 12, Dock Street.
march 1 w&ſtf

Valuable Property for Sale.
FOR SALE,
THAT well known Eſtate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the reſidence of General John Cadwalader, ſituate on Saſſafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conſiſt of a handſome Dwelling Houſe, two large Barns with Cow houſes, Stables for fifty horſes, a ſpacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overſeer's houſes, two ranges of two ſtory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houſes, a Smoak houſe, &c. &c.—The whole Eſtate being nearly ſurrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fiſhery. It is conveniently ſituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a ſhort ſail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premiſes; alſo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The ſoil is moſtly a rich loom.—The whole will be ſold together, or divided into ſmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently ſituated) as may ſuit the purchaſer. The Stock on ſaid Farm, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will alſo be diſpoſed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.
ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.
February 24. 2aw6w

Baſkenridge—for ſale
IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſaick.
There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.
The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engraſed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.
Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 28 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.
To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Cheſnut treet.
February 2. eodtf

WANTED,
A Gardener—a Single Man.
None need apply, unleſs he can bring good recommendations.
Enquire at No. 30 Market-ſtreet.
march 17. §2w

Juſt received, and for Sale at the Bookſtore of
WILLIAM YOUNG;
No. 50 South Second ſtreet.
A COMPLETE HISTORY OF
CONNECTICUT,
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL,
From the emigration of its firſt planters from England in 1620, to 1713.
By *BENJAMIN TRUMBULL*, D. D.
VOLUME I.
Embelliſhed with a correct Map of the State, and Portraits of ſome of the firſt ſettlers, from original paintings.
march 10. *6w

Ran away from the ſubſcriber, on the 14th inſt. two indented Iriſh Servant Men: Thomas M'Guire, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high, robuſt, ſtout, and well made; ſhort black hair, remarkable for a ſcar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my ſervice Jeffry Corbet, about the ſame age and height, but of a milder diſpoſition, and more ſlender make, ſhort brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarſe brown linen, check and brown linen ſhirts, gray yarn ſtockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowſers, and ruſſett leather ſhoes: they have other cloathing which altogether gives them the appearance of ſeafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming buſineſs; no doubt will have forged paſſes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the poſt road to Philadelphia. I purchaſed them the laſt fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for ſecuring them ſo that I get them, and will pay all reaſonable charges if brought home, or if ſeparated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.
ARTHUR BRYAN,
Head of Wye, Talbot County—March 7.
march 14 3aw3w

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Diſtrict of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797.
THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ſhip or veſſel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, reſiding within this diſtrict, by or under the authority of foreign nations, ſince the firſt day of October, 1792, are particularly requeſted to give in information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as ſoon as may be convenient; ſpecifying the name of the veſſel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the eſtimated value of the veſſel, if condemned, the eſtimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by or under the authority of what nation captured, with ſuch obſervations as may be thought neceſſary upon the circumſtances of each caſe, in order that ſtatements thereof may be tranſmitted to the Secretary of the Treaſury, who is required to lay the ſame before the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.
march 7. 10t

LANDING,
AND FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the ſhip Fair American, James Burke, maſter, from Aux Cayes, now lying at Bell's wharf,
CONSISTING OF
Molaſſes, Coffee, Sugar and Dye Wood,
Apply to
ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.
3 mo. 6. §1w 5, South Water-ſtreet.

FOR SALE,
By WHARTON & LEWIS,
No 115 South Front Street.
A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1ſt and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.
Feb. 9. eodtf

THE Subſcriber informs thoſe to whom he is indebted, that a perſon will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1ſt of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe formerly occupied by him in Cheſnut-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of ſhewing all books, papers and letters regarding his paſt commercial tranſactions to ſuch of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
march 1. eot1A

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher,
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 13, corner of Arch and Front ſtreet.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madraſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea
Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.
Nov 18 3tawtf

A Garden to be let,
FOR a term of years, ſituate about a mile from the Court-houſe, contains about two acres of land, in a high ſtate of cultivation. A large green houſe, is erected on the premiſes, about forty feet long, with a lodging room, and ſeed loft above. A conſiderable quantity of kitchen articles, very regularly diſpoſed of on the ſpot.
Enquire at 52, South Second-ſtreet.
march 12. eotf

Canal Lottery----No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No II. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.
N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *March* 20.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

In my laſt paper I promiſed to endeavor ſtill farther to confute the idea of our pretended ſubmiſſion to Britiſh injuries, being the true cauſe of the preſent behaviour of France. I have to regret that my want of leiſure does not permit me to enter extenſively upon that ſubject. A diſmiſſion from office has not enabled me to devote my ſole attention to public affairs; and had I ever held an office, I ſhould not have been baſe and treacherous enough to proſtitute the information I received from it, to the purpoſe of deſtroying that government, by whoſe patronage I had been ſupported. In theſe reſpects, the *American merchant* has an honorable advantage. I aſked in my laſt paper if the tameneſs we are ſaid to have diſplayed towards Great Britain was the real cauſe of French hoſtility, whence it proceeded, that the other neutral nations are placed in the ſame predicament with ourſelves? I will now ſay nothing of the faith of a ſolemn treaty by which France was bound to us and whereby the conduct ſhe ought to have preſcribed to herſelf was clearly deſignated. I will ſay nothing of the injuſtice of picking one of a man's pockets becauſe the other has already been robbed, and becauſe he did not immediately take vengeance on the thief. I will not retort upon the claims of gratitude which ſhe has ſo magnanimouſly advanced, the obligations ſhe lays under to us for the anticipation in the payment of her debts whereby her armies at a moſt diſtreſſing period were provided for, and her reſources increaſed; but if ſuch were really her motives, I will only aſk wherefore it is that a much greater tameneſs towards herſelf, has not produced upon her counſels the ſame effect as a leſs degree did upon thoſe of Great Britain. In order to aſcertain this fact it will be neceſſary to bring into view the circumſtances under which the Britiſh order for the ſeizure of our veſſels was iſſued; the effect it had upon our conduct and the ſubſequent meaſures of France.

The order was iſſued immediately after Great Britain muſt have heard of the arrival of Mr. Genet in this country, of the acclamations with which he was univerſally received; of his fitting out American privateers manned with American ſeamen, in order to annoy her commerce, and of his claiming a right under the treaty to do ſo. It was ſoon after Mr. Jefferſon's report upon our commercial relations with foreign powers and Mr. Madiſon's commercial reſolutions founded upon that report whereby our trade was to have been placed in the hands of her enemy almoſt to her own excluſion. It was while our citizens in the public papers, and in their meetings, were expreſſing the moſt pointed diſapprobation towards the combined powers and the moſt lively demonſtrations of affection for the cauſe of France. It was done with a belief that however diſpoſed the government might be to preſerve peace, yet built as it was upon the will of the people it could not long reſiſt their wiſhes. It was reſolved upon at a time when her miniſter here is well known to have perſonally entertained the moſt rancorous hatred towards our government, conſtitution and people, and therefore, at a time when the minds of her miniſters muſt have been poiſoned by his repreſentations. Theſe conſideratons do not indeed entirely exculpate her conduct, but it is proper to glance at them in order to prove that ſhe had no ſmall reaſon to believe our views were hoſtile to her proſperity.

No ſooner, however, was the order known in America, than meaſures of the ſeverſt retaliation were propoſed. In the Houſe of Repreſentatives a reſolution for the non-importation of Britiſh goods was actually carried. The ſequeſtration of Britiſh debts was ſtrenuouſly urged. The organization of our land forces was by all parties thought proper, and an embargo was laid for the purpoſe of ſtarving the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands which was only taken off at the inſtance of the miniſter from France. In this ſituation of affairs Mr. Jay was nominated as our envoy to the court of St. James. In the meſſage of the Preſident to the Senate upon that occaſion he plainly intimated that if juſtice was not done to our complaints, war ought to be the conſequence. Under the impreſſion that if peace was not thus to be procured, a war would be commenced with greater cheerfulneſs and proſecuted with greater vigor the Senate confirmed the nomination. When Mr. Jay arrived in England he was treated with reſpect and heard with attention. A mode was pointed out whereby redreſs might be obtained, and a treaty entered into which promiſed to maintain harmony between the two nations. If this treaty has been in the remoteſt degree the cauſe of our differences with France, it has only been becauſe it ſecured peace with England. I will not attempt to recount all the injuries and inſults of France. The taſk is too painful for the feelings of an American. His mind turns with loathing and diſguſt from the ſubject. His pen almoſt refuſes to perform the hateful office—A few of them, however, it is neceſſary to mention. I will not ſpeak of the inſolence and open violence of Genet, nor of the more ſecret artifices of his ſucceſſor. I will only begin with Mr. Adet's manifeſto; this was iſſued immediately before our late election for Preſident. A more direct attempt to influence the politics of one independent nation could hardly be made by another, for at the moment when France inflicted what ſhe was pleaſed to call this public ſtigma of diſapprobation, her emiſſaries were continually working upon the minds of the people by declaring that the only mean of eſcaping ſtill farther marks of her diſpleaſure was the election of Mr. Jefferſon. This manifeſto was filled with the moſt infamous, falſe and abominable charges not only againſt the executive but legiſlative and judicial branches of our government. Accuſations of injuſtice, treachery, and corruption blackened the face of the whole performance and endeavors to ſeparate the people from their conſtituted authorities were viſible in every page of it. This is, however, but one part of the degrading catalogue.

The miniſter who had been diſpatched for the purpoſe of conciliation was treated with contempt and driven from her territory.—To the French revolution this gentleman had always been moſt warmly attached, towards the ſucceſs of our own he had been eminently ſerviceable. No perſonal objection was therefore to be made againſt him. That a diſmiſſion of the miniſter of one country from the territory of another is always conſidered as denoting a ſtate of the moſt determined enmity, let the conduct of France herſelf prove. When Mr. Chauvelin was ordered to quit England, France immediately declared war.

Our government ſtill anxious to maintain peace ſent to France a new Embaſſy. Vainly hoping that by diſplaying to the whole world our pacific diſpoſition ſome alteration might be produced in her councils—no meaſures were taken for the protection of our commerce, none of any effect for the internal defence of our country. The Houſe of Repreſentatives recommended it to the Preſident to offer to place her in all reſpects upon the ſame footing with Great Britain; to give to her the ſame commercial privileges; and to make no difference in the political relations in which the two nations ſhould ſtand to ourſelves. By doing ſo we were to ſurrender any advantages ſecured to us by the faith of treaties; we were again to ſubmit to all the pretended degradation which the treaty with Great Britain had already brought upon us; and we were to counteract any power given to that nation (if any ſuch had been given) whereby ſhe might injure France by giving the ſame power to France with which to injure her. Whatever ſtrength had before been given to our connection with the one, was then to have been equalled by our treaty wieh the others. Had not the Republic been actuated by the wildeſt ambition and the moſt iniquitous ſpirit of ſelf aggrandizement, theſe conceſſions would have done more than ſatisfied her. But the rulers of her country have it ſeems without defining their expectations, without informing us to what extent even our degradation was demanded, again To what greater lengths they could have gone, I have in vain endeavored to conceive. Was it expected that the repreſentatives of the majeſty of a free and independent people would enter the preſence of the French uſurpers in the ſighings of penitence and the moanings of deſpair? Our tears of contrition would have only cauſed laughter, and the meanneſs which produced them would only have cauſed deſerved contempt.

That we are now reduced to the moſt awful ſituation by the ambition and violence of France aided by the efforts of her factious and unprincipled partizans here I am ready to allow. But we muſt not ſink under the evil. It is one of thoſe caſes in which exertion is the only means of ſafety. If we can avoid war with honour let us do ſo; that it is encompaſſed with danger and difficulty we well know; but that it is often the only way to avoid greater difficulty and danger the principles of human nature and the hiſtory of mankind will prove. And here let me obſerve that it is not by conſtantly holding up to a people the falſe image of their weakneſs that they ever can arrive at greatneſs or glory. By degrading them in their own eyes their ſpirit of enterprize is extinguiſhed, their faculties become ſtupified; and it ſhould be recollected that with nations as with individuals the meaſure of their power is unknown until it is called into action. It was Roman fortitude that eſtabliſhed Roman independence. It was by overlooking ſmall evils that ſhe was enabled to ſmile at the attempts of her enemies at length to overcome them all; and it is only by ſhewing to the world a firm determined ſpirit of reſiſtance to oppreſſion; an unſhaken reſolution in ſupport of our rights to part with life, fortune, and family; it is only by the real patriots of our country binding themſelves to each other by all the ties of common intereſt, affection and danger that our liberties can be once more ſecured from uſurpation.

Let then the "American Merchant" and his aſſociates beware, let them ſtop ere it is too late, let them flee, perſuaded that if France ſucceeds in her nefarious ſchemes they will only enjoy the ſorry privilege of being the laſt to be devoured; and let him eſpecially recollect that when treaſon is bro't to the bar of Juſtice, it has not always the plea of youthful folly wherewith to excite compaſſion or to procure mercy.

MILO.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

I Cannot refrain from calling the public attention to an inſtance of wickedneſs in the conduct and avowed ſentiments of a newſpaper Editor, more inhuman in itſelf, and daring in its manner, than any thing perhaps to be found in the deteſtable records even of French profligacy.

Accounts were ſome time ago given in all the newſpapers of the ſhocking murder of the officers and many of the people on board of the Hermione Britiſh frigate, by a part of the crew, compoſed of wretches from different nations, who afterwards carried the ſhip into a Spaniſh port.

The common impulſe of nature held forth the bloody perpetrators to public abhorrence; and it was the general hope that the nation to which they had deſerted would do juſtice to themſelves and to the world by delivering up a gang of reeking murderers who had inſulted them with their confidence.

In one of *Bache's* papers of laſt week he ſtates, from other papers, that three men, one a native of New-York, another a Swede, and a third an Engliſhman, having been apprehended at Perth Amboy, had acknowledged before a Magiſtrate that "they were on board the Hermione frigate at the time of the mutiny, but denied being concerned in the horrid acts, committed by a part of the crew"; and that they had been committed to New-Brunſwick Jail. He then ſtates, in the form of remarks from a correſpondent, referring to Callender's Hiſtory of the United States for evidence, that two thirds of the Hermione's crew were impreſſed Americans; and proceeding upon this ſuppoſed fact, ſo injurious to the American character, he publiſhes and declares to the world the following abominable and brutal ſentiments.

"When the writer of this article firſt "heard of the *extirpation* of the officers of "this execrable corſair, he felt that intenſe "*ſatisfaction* which every man muſt feel who "wiſhes for the liberty of American ſea-"men. What buſineſs our government "have to interfere in apprehending the ac-"tors of this *moſt laudable enterprize* nobo-"dy can gueſs. *We ſincerely wiſh* that ev-"ery ſhip which impreſſes American ſea-"men, or *indeed any ſeamen, may be ſerved* "*in the ſame way. Theſe men deſerve a gold* "*medal or a penſion rather than impriſon-*"*ment.*"

This wretched creature here avows the "intenſe ſatisfaction" he felt on hearing of a deed which chills the ſoul with horror.—He calls it "an *extirpation* of officers," and "a moſt laudable enterprize." He prays that officers who have ever impreſſed "any ſeamen" (even of their own country and in obedience to their orders) may all be ſo murdered at ſea, by their own men. He expreſſes his aſtoniſhment that the magiſtrates of this country ſhould impriſon men who have performed ſuch meritorious ſervices, two thirds of whom he has deſcribed to be Americans; and ſuggeſts, in the ſpirit of a legiſlator for the encouragement of aſſaſſins, that they ſhould rather be rewarded by a gold medal or a penſion.

If it is poſſible to puniſh the ſavage who can thus lecture on the merits of the foulеſt murder, and inculcate wickedneſs of ſuch aggravated enormity as a duty of public ſpirit,, let him, in the name of all that is due to national character and virtue, or dear to humanity, be delivered over to condign puniſhment. But if unhappily the arm of the law is incompetent, let the feelings of every honeſt American be appeaſed by the general expreſſion of indignation and ſorrow that thoughts and principles of ſuch unparalelled profligacy ſhould be publiſhed to the world in an American newſpaper.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
A. B.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

The PURSE STRINGS!—No. II,

Or an EXAMINATION *of the late* ALARMING *attempt in* CONGRESS, *to* CONCENTRATE *all power in the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IN my laſt I obſerved that a ſimple, uncheeked government, in which the power reſides in one body only, is in fact nothing but a deſpotiſm.

If it were neceſſary to adduce arguments upon this point, I could call to my aid the experience of every century and almoſt evry nation.

But it can never be queſtioned in America where the Federal and every ſtate Conſtitution has ſolemnly eſtabliſhed the principle, of the neceſſity of complex governments, and where we have ſeen and witneſſed in the example of our allies, the horrid tyranny incident to a ſimple form.

If ſuch then have been, and are neceſſarily the effects of a ſimple form of government—if true liberty can only exiſt in a nation—whoſe Conſtitution is complex, checked and balanced—if ſuch in fact has been the unbiaſſed opinion and the choice of the citizens of the United States, ought we not to cheriſh a principle ſo dear to us; ought we not to guard with vigilance this vital principle of our government; ought we not to defend it againſt the ſacrilegious hands which would now profane it? I cannot doubt the deciſion or the ſpirit of my countrymen, but I proceed to convince them of the exiſtence of the conſpiracy.

The conſtitution of the United States recognizes and eſtabliſhes three diſtinct, independent powers.—The Legiſlative powers are *veſted in* both branches *of Congreſs—the Executive powers are veſted in a* Preſident only—*the* Judicial powers *in* one ſupreme *Court and ſuch inferior tribunals as may be eſtabliſhed by law. Theſe three branches, are equally ſupreme in their reſpective ſpheres—they are coeval—they are coequal;—their authority is derived in a manner equally direct from the ſame ſource, the* WILL *of the people,*

The Houſe of Repreſentatives cannot exerciſe excluſively, any part of the ſovereign power, except the power of impeachment. All powers even with reſpect to the expenditure of money, or raiſing revenue, *are equally enjoyed by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives—the houſe cannot raiſe one ſhilling without the Senate, nor the Senate without the Houſe. Revenue bills muſt originate with the Houſe, but* appropriation *acts may inſtituted in either branch.*

Such is the nice adjuſtment and diſtribution of power, and it muſt be manifeſt, that it is formed upon the preſumption, that each organ will fairly exerciſe his own functions and will neither check the operations or uſurp the powers of either of the the other branches. It is a machine whoſe utility depends upon the exact and proper movement of every part. Every conſtruction therefore, of the Conſtitution, which tends to interrupt this harmony, to deſtroy this equality, to infringe upon this ſupremacy or ſovereignty of either of the three Grand branches *muſt be erroneous—it muſt be falſe—it muſt contradict the ſentiments, because it will defeat the intentions of the People. Wherever ſuch a conſtruction ſhall be ſucceſsful, the machine will ceaſe to perform its functions—the* "Wheels of Government muſt ſtop." *Suppoſe for example, the Preſident ſhould refuſe to appoint any officers as vacancies ſhould take place, would he not completely check and deſtroy the operation of laws eſtabliſhed by the Legiſlature. But you have in this caſe a remedy, you can impeach and remove him. But ſuppoſe that his ſucceſſor perſeveres in the ſame courſe, and ſo on, ad infinitum. Where then is your relief? In the deſperate meaſure of a revolution.*

But ſuppoſe the Senate ſhould refuſe to act, and cooperate with the Houſe? Where THEN is your remedy? By impeachment? No—you have no authority to try them. By indictment? No—they are not amenable to the Judiciary for their official *conduct.*

In ſuch an event, we ſhould be compelled to have recourſe to the maſſacreing and oſtraciſing *practices of Mr. Gallatin's countrymen! The Conſtitution of the United States preſumes faith and integrity in the different branches and, may the preſumption never be contradicted.*

LIVY.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 19.

MR. D. FOSTER, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of G. B. Froſt, and thoſe of ſeveral others, who ſeek for a renewal of Loan Office Tickets, Land Warrants, Lottery Tickets, &c. which have been loſt. The report was committed for Wedneſday.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the Houſe that he had approved and ſigned the Act for the ſupport of Government for the year 1798, and for other purpoſes—and the Act providing the means of intercourſe with Foreign Nations.

At the ſame time was communicated the following important meſſage in writing.

(See yeſterday's Gazette.)

This meſſage was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Houſe again reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill ſupplementary to, and in alteration of the Act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt—and after ſome diſcuſſion, the committee roſe, and the Bill was recommitted to a Select Committee.

On motion of Mr. CRAIK, the Houſe went into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill making an appropriation for completing the buildings neceſſary for the accommodation of the Government at the city of Waſhington. The Bill having been read,

Mr. GALLATIN moved to ſtrike out the words "for completing the buildings," in order to inſert the ſame words which were uſed in the original Act for eſtabliſhing the permanent Seat of Government, viz. "for providing ſuitable buildings for the Government of the United States." His object in this amendment was, not to give any ſanction to the buildings now going on for government in the city of Waſhington, and obliges the Commiſſioners, under the direction of the Preſident of the United States, to proceed in finiſhing them, however improper they may deem them for the purpoſe. He wiſhed, on the contrary, to leave the Commiſſioners and the Preſident at full liberty either to go on with the preſent buildings, or to prepare others upon a more ſuitable and economical plan.

Mr. CRAIK had no objection to this amendment, and it was accordingly carried.

The committee roſe, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. D. FOSTER, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims, to whom was referred the petitions of Samuel Abbot and others, John Bennet, in behalf of himſelf and Abraham Sutton, Samuel Edy, Francis Guillon, Thomas Rothe, Lemuel Snow, Joſhua Whitney, by Timothy Winn, his agent, and Thomas Wells, the report was read as follows:

"*That the object of theſe petitioners is to obtain from the public, the arrears of pay, &c. due them for their ſervices during the laſt war. Their accounts were duly and properly liquidated; certificates for their reſpective balances, were iſſued by the proper commiſſioner, and depoſited in the hands of the regimental agents, purſuant to an act of Congreſs of the third day of November* 1783. *But the petitioners alledge that they never receeived their certificates, by reaſon of the default of the agents of the regiments, to which they reſpectively belonged.*

"*The committee having been inſtructed to report on this ſubject, generally, have not confined their enquiries to the ſpecial merits of the individual claims; but have conſidered it with a view to all who are ſimilarly circumſtanced, and alike unfortunate.*

By the eſtabliſhment for the army, made by Congreſs, on the 27*th of May,* 1778, *it was directed,* "*that the paymaſter of a regiment be choſen* by the officers of the regiment, *out of the captains or ſubalterns; and that the officers ſhould riſque their pay in their hands.*" *Every officer being thus intereſted in the ability and integrity of the agent, as well as on his own account as on account of the ſoldiers, was an inſpector of the conduct of the pay-maſter. The choice was generally good; there were but few well grounded complaints againſt the perſons appointed; and for thoſe prompt, and probably judicious remedies, were adminiſtered by courts-martial.*

"*At the end of the war it became expedient to diſband the army, whom the United States could not then pay without even delivering to the individuals the evidences of the debts reſpectively due to them for their ſervices.—Accordingly, on the third of November* 1783, *Congreſs reſolved,* "*That the paymaſter general depoſit in the hands of regimental agents the certificates for the arrears of pay due to the officers and ſoldiers of their reſpective lines; to be by them delivered to the individuals to whom they belonged, or depoſited for their benefit, as the ſupreme excutive of the ſtate to which the reſpective agents belonged, ſhould direct.*

"*The laſt mentioned reſolution is ſilent as to the mode of electing regimental agents. In purſuance of a general order, the agents were appointed by a* majority of the officers *of each regiment, as in the caſe of the regimental* paymatters. *They were therefore to be conſidered as the legal repreſentatives of the* commiſſioned officers; *but the non commiſſioned officers and privates, neither voted, nor were they conſulted in the choice; they could not of courſe equitably be made anſwerable for the fidelity of the ſaid agents. Some of thoſe agents proved unfaithful to their truſts, and ſome of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates, have thereby been prevented from receiving their juſt dues.*

"*The queſtion now reſults, whether the public are not, upon the principles of equity and juſtice, under obligations to make good to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates, who have ſuffered by the defaults of the ſaid regimental agents, the arrears of their wages, &c. to which they are entitled.*

"*From the nature of the contract between the United States and the ſoldiers who engaged in the ſervice; from the circumſtance of the election of the paymaſters having by act of Congreſs, been veſted exclusively in the officers; and from the expreſs declaration that the officers ſhould riſque their pay in the hands of the paymaſters; and from the circumſtance of the ſame mode having been obſerved, in the election of the agents, whoſe deficiencies are complained of, it ſeems but reaſonable to infer, that the ſoldiery, who were excluded from any participation in the election of either the paymaſter or agent, were not conſidered as liable to be affected by their delinquencies.*

"*Upon an attentive and deliberate conſideration of the ſubject, the committee cannot find any juſt principles upon which the public, without payment, can be exonerated from the obligation to provide for that ſuffering claſs of citizens; they are, therefore, of opinion, that proviſion ſhould be made, by law to afford relief. Great caution, on the part of the officers of the Treaſury, to prevent abuſes, would undoubtedly be requiſite. It is the opinion of the committee, that ſuch caution might be exerciſed, and ſuch checks provided, as would prevent any great danger of impoſition: They therefore ſubmit, for the conſideration of the Houſe, the following reſolutions:*

"Reſolved, *That proviſion ought to be made, by law, for the relief of ſuch non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers,* of the late continental army, as have not received their certificates from the regimental agents to whom the ſame were delivered, purſuant to the act of Congreſs, of the third day of November, 1793.

"Reſolved, *That the officers of the Treaſury, be authorized to iſſue regiſtered certificates, for ſuch ſums as ſhall be aſcertained to be juſtly due to any non-commiſſied officers and ſoldiers, who, by default of the regimental agents, were prevented from receiving their certificates, iſſued as aforeſaid.*

After ſome debate, and having amended the firſt reſolution, by ſtriking out the words printed in Roman, and inſerting "whoſe certificates of pay were delivered to the regimental agents, purſuant to the act of Congreſs of the 3d of November, 1783, which ſhall appear to have been embezzled by thoſe agents, and who, in conſequence remain unpaid," the committee roſe, and reported the amendment. The houſe agreed to the amendment; but after ſome objections to the reſolution, it was negatived 47 to 32.

This report was ſupported by Meſſrs. D. Foſter, Otis, Sewall, Shepard, Skinner and Varnum, and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Dayton, Gallatin, and Macon.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the houſe, that they had reſolved the bill for the relief of Thomas Clark, do not paſs.

Mr. HARPER, from the committee of ways and means, made the following reports, viz.

An unfavourable report on the petition of the Serjeant at Arms and Doorkeepers for an increaſe of ſalary; and on a petition from the diſtillers of Providence, R. Iſland, praying for an increaſe of duty on foreign ſpirits, both of which were concurred in by the houſe.

Alſo the three following bills, viz. for continuing in force the 13th ſection of the act making certain regulations in the collection of internal duties; for reviving and continuing in force an act reſpecting the compenſation of clerks; and a bill altering the time of making entries of ſtills. All which were committed for to-morrow.

Mr. THATCHER reported a bill to continue in force the 5th ſection of the act reſpecting poſt-offices and poſt-roads, which was alſo committed for to-morrow. Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Thirty-nine deſcents have been made upon England, Scotland, and Ireland from the time of Julius Cæſar to the expedition of General Hoche. Thirty-two of theſe have ſubjected the people of thoſe iſlands to a new government.

Dispatches of ſo recent a date as the 25th ult. were yeſterday received from General O'Hara, Governor of Gibraltar. The late information, that the Spaniards had withdrawn from the Camp at St. Roche, appears premature. The troops are, however in an inactive, ſtates, and ſeemingly have no plan of hoſtile co-operation. The Spaniſh gun-boats very much annoyed the Engliſh veſſels on entering the Bay, and although there was much vigilance and exertion on the part of the enemy, yet the Britiſh intereſtt had not ſuffered materially.

It is underſtood that Government have determined to abandon the whole of our *precious* conqueſts in the Iſland of St. Domingo. The 17th, 40th, 56th, 66th, and 69th regiments, which formed the part of enemy principal part of our Malitary Eſtabliſhment in that Iſland, are now on their return to England.

Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Baronet, a few days ſince, met with the following extraordinary accident, at his ſeat in Hampſhire. Returning from a herd chaſe with his vicious horſe Telegraph (which he bought of Lord Villiers for 600 guineas,) he diſmounted, and told his groom, he thought he might now venture to pat him, and accordingly put his right hand towards his neck, when the horſe inſtantly ſeized it in his mouth and held it there for more than a minute, in deſpite of all the endeavours of two grooms to diſengage it; the conſequence was, that Sir Henry was compelled to ſuffer an amputation of all his fingers from that hand in the courſe of the day.

The following is a correct liſt of captures and re-captures made by his majeſty's ſhips Anſon of 44 guns, capt. Durham, and Boadicea of 38 capt. Keates, during their laſt cruize:—

Le Zephyr, a French privateer, of 8 guns, 6 ſwivels, and 70 men, quite new, juſt came out on a cruize, copper-bottomed made no captures.

Eliza, an American ſhip, with a valuable cargo (part Engliſh)—Retaken.

Jenny, a ſhip belonging to Liverpool, had been taken by a French privateer, of 14 guns, after a ſmart action of 4 hours.—Retaken.

Catherine, an American ſhip belonging to Baltimore, with a valuable cargo.—Retaken.

Eſther, an Engliſh ſhip, part of the Newfoundland convoy.—Retaken.

Le Railleur, a French privateer of 20 guns and 160 men; a remarkable faſt ſailing veſſel: threw 12 of her guns overboard in the chaſe; juſt came out, and made no captures; only eight days launched.

Edinburgh, a brig belonging to Leith, with proviſions and cloathing.—Retaken.

Young James, a brig belonging to Galway,

taken by a privateer of 16 guns.—Retaken.

A Spaniſh ſchooner, and three brigs, drove on ſhore and deſtroyed.

Lloyd's Marine Liſt, Dec. 1.

The Nymph frigate, arrived at Plymouth from a cruize, deſtroyed three French brigs near Bourdeaux, part of a coaſting convoy, on the 14th November, and captured the Voltigeur privateer of 14 guns and 100 men.

Le Proveyant French privateer, of 16 guns, is taken by the Cerberus frigate, and arrived at Cork.

December 18.

DEATH OF COL. FITZGERALD.

(FROM THE DUBLIN PAPERS.)

The deceaſed feeling no remorſe for the diſhonor in which he had involved an illuſtrious family, had the hardihood to follow the young lady to Ireland, it is ſuppoſed with a view to wreſt her by violence from her parents, and took lodgings at an inn in Kilworth. He had been there ſome days before his arrival at Kilworth was known, or the object of his expedition was diſcovered. He was obſerved to walk out in the night and conceal himſelf in the day, and the ſervants at length noticed him lurking about Mitchelſtown houſe at unſeaſonable hours.

The intelligence having reached Lord Kingſborough, who had had the duel with the colonel, and reſolving to defeat his antagoniſt's project, he left his father's houſe, and repaired to Kilworth, where having inquired for the colonel, he was directed to the apartment in which he was lodged. Lord Kingſborough rapped at the door, requiring admittance; the other, knowing his voice, replied that he was locked in, and could not open the door, but if he had any thing to ſay to him, he would receive it in writing under the door.

This enraged the young Nobleman, and he forced open the door, and, running to a caſe of piſtols in the room, deſired the col. to take one and defend himſelf, for he was reſolved to have ſatisfaction for the ſcheme the deceaſed had formed againſt his ſiſter, and which he came to this place to put in execution. On both ſeizing the piſtols, they grappled with each other, and were ſtruggling, when the Earl of Kingſton, who had been apprized of his ſon's departure in purſuit of the colonel, and quickly followed the young lord, entered the room, and finding them in the conteſt, and that his ſon muſt loſe his life from the ſituation the deceaſed had him in, the Earl fired, and the colonel fell.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"*Cork, Dec.* 10. Col. F — d had been for ſome days lurking in the neighborhood of Mitchelſtown, in order, as ſuppoſed, to ſee the unfortunate young lady he lately debauched. She has been for ſome time at her father's houſe in that place. Laſt night, at an early hour, he went to bed at an inn in Kilworth, requeſting to be called when the mail-coach paſſed, at eleven. A coach came to the door, in which were earl K—— and lord K——, father and brother to the unhappy female, with two attendants, all armed; and the latter guarded the ſtairs, the two former went into the room, and the brother, it is reported, ſhot him dead in bed. They came down ſtairs, and immediately drove off: on the Dublin road they were met near Clonmell. The coroner is gone from hence this morning, but the verdict has not reached us. The ball entered his left breaſt, by the heart."

The lamentable fate of capt. Parker, of the Intrepid, brother to rear admiral Sir William Parker, at preſent at Liſbon, proceeded from the moſt extraordinary circumſtances perhaps on record. In a gale of wind off the Cape, the ſhip labored much; and in a lee lurch, the chair, on which he ſat giving way, he fell with ſuch violence againſt one of the port-holes as to force the ſaſh, and with it fell from his cabin into the ſea. The Intrepid, as ſoon as poſſible, hove to, but too late for his deliverance.

The whole of the Venetian fleet, in the ſervice of the French, conſiſts of no more than nine ſhips of the line of 64 guns, 12 frigates of 32 guns, 12 corvettes, and 18 gallies.

Letter from captain John Drew, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Cerberus, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Cork, the 20th ult.

Sir,

For the information of my Lords Comiſſioners of the Admiralty, I have to acquaint you, on the 12th inſt. in lat. 49 deg. 48 min. N. long. 22 deg. 18 min. W. I captured the French private ſhip of war L'Epervier, carrying 16 four pounders, pierced for 20, and her complement 145 men. On the 13th recaptured the Adelphi, from Quebec, bound to London, taken by the above ſhip. On the 14th captured Le Renard, carrying 18 ſix-pounders, pierced for 20, her complement 189 men, both privateers are copper-bottomed, ſail very faſt, and are quite new; we likewiſe chaſed the Buonaparte, carrying 32 guns and 250 men, but carrying away all our ſteering ſails and main top-gallant-maſt, it enabled her to get off after doing her conſiderable damage with the bow chaſe guns, and I have every reaſon to believe ſhe is returned to France, from her having thrown every thing overboard.

The Berrington has been near twelve months from Bengal, and about ten months from Ceylon, and is, perhaps the richeſt ſhip that ever came from India, being entirely loaded with ſpices, viz. cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, and mace; has experienced very bad weather, both at the Cape and in the European ſeas.

The Dublin is alſo ſaid to be the richeſt that ever came from India: her cargo conſiſts entirely of cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves and ſome pepper.

We learn by a letter from Raguſa, of the 30th October, that a French ſquadron compoſed of three ſhips of 84 guns, three of 98, and a frigate, under the orders of Admiral Bruey's, is lying in the Channel of the Iſle of Calamotta. It has on board 4000 land troops, beſides a ſmall number of Ciſalpines.

"Fourteen ſhips of the line are immediately to be built in the ports of the Adriatic, by order of the Emperor."

The Fiſhwomen of Paris, we underſtand expreſſed a wiſh to wait on General Buonaparte, to congratulate him on his arrival; but he recollected that they had, on a former occaſion, expreſſed a deſire, not only to congratulate, but to embrace Lord Malmeſbury, and therefore would not receive them.

The Caſtle Spectre is likely to bring more money to the Treaſury of Drury-lane Theatre than any Piece that has lately been produced. It is performed every night to crowded houſes.

M. Rochefoucault-Liancourt, who was one of the members of the Conſtituent Aſſembly of France, arrived lately at Hamburgh from New-York. He has travelled through the parts of America leaſt known to Europeans, and has collected much important information reſpecting the ſavage nations which inhabit that continent. He has already publiſhed a work on the priſons of the United States.

December, 20.

A letter, in Latin, was read in the Batavian Convention on the 22d Nov. from the King of Sweden, addreſſed to "*the Citizens of the National Aſſembly,*" notifying his marriage with the Princeſs of Baden. It was referred to the Committee for Foreign Affairs to prepare, in Latin, a congratulatory anſwer ſuitable to the occaſion.

A letter from *Raſtadt*, dated the 1ſt Dec. ſays, "When the Swediſh Ambaſſador, Count Ferſen, ſent his card to General Buonaparte, the latter anſwered, 'I do not know him, nor will I ſee him. Count Ferſen was formerly Colonel in the French Guards and a favourite of the late Queen, he made ſeveral fruitleſs attempts to rescue her from confinement. It was by order of the French Directory that Buonaparte returned the above anſwer. Count Metternich, the Imperial Plenipotentiary, who paſſed yeſterday though Augſburgh, is expected here to-morrow: his arrival in this city has, we underſtand, been prevented from a point of etiquette, the Imperial Court having entertained a wiſh that the French Plenipotentiaries ſhould arrive here ſooner than the Imperial Miniſter. Hopes are entertained here, that the Congreſs will become general, and that Great Britain, Spain and Holland, will ſend Plenipotentiaries to open negociations for a General Peace. The Margrave of Baden has preſented General Buonaparte with a beautiful carriage. On the part of the Anſeatic Cities, Hamburgh, Lubeck, and Bremen, Meſſrs. Doorman, Rodde, and Gaoning, are arrived here. The report of an important change intended to be made at the Congreſs, in regard of theſe cities is without foundation.

Important Calculation.—A ſhip-builder deſires us to correct the errors in computation, of which a Gentleman has been guilty in our Paper of yeſterday, when writing on the ſubject of the French Rafts. Each Raft of the dimenſions propoſed, 700 yards by 350 will take no leſs than 6,615,000 of four-inch plank for the floors; and allowing that the timbers on which the floors are to be laid, will equal that quantity of four-inch plank the quantity of timber neceſſary for the whole buſineſs will be 44,100,000 ſolid feet; which, at one ſhilling per foot, would coſt 2,205,000l. ſterling. When the expence of cordage and other materials, and of labour, are added to this, the whole cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 4,000,000l.

EAST INDIES.

Extract of a letter from a Britiſh Officer.

Trincomale, Iſland of Ceylon, April 18.

We are amuſed here with an expedition to Manilla. The Spaniſh force there is four ſail of the line, three of them many years in the country (I believe ever ſince the Nootka Sound buſineſs) the fourth lately out; five or ſix frigates and gun-boats. They have about 2,500 regular troops, and perhaps three or four thouſand militia and irregulars: of theſe I make little account. We can ſend a force from this preſidency, without calling any from Bengal, that I think will enſure ſucceſs; ſo that unleſs peace takes place, you may calculate on the expedition going forward in about ſix or ſeven weeks. Admiral Raynier will by that time collect his force; and as he is always ready, there will be no delay in that eſſential department. The troops are alſo ſtationed all along the coaſt. It is not yet fixed what general will command.—Should this expedition take place, you may conceive the moſt ſanguine hopes of its ſucceſs. The king's regiments that have been ſome years in this country, do the higheſt credit to their officers, and are in the moſt perfect ſtate of diſcipline and perfection, ſeaſoned, and fit for any ſervice. The corps which laſt came out, will, in a reaſonable time, be equal by the care, zeal and attention of their commandants and officers; theſe are, the 12th, 19th, 33d, 78th, and 80th infantry. The corps of infantry that have been ſome years in the country are, the 36th, 52d, 71ſt, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75, 76th and 77th, in the fineſt order. The 19th dragoons are alſo in the higheſt ſtate of diſcipline. The 25th, 26th and 27th light-dragoons, lately arrived, muſt have much time to get in order; and the want of, and difficulty in getting and training horſes, will keep them unſerviceable for ſome time. The cavalry corps in the company's ſervice are in great perfection, particularly in the preſidency of Madras: indeed they exceed any idea I could have formed of them, both in diſcipline and interior regulation.—Amboyna has proved a moſt valuable acquiſition—and ſo jealous were the Dutch always of it, that there was no poſſibility of procuring pilots.—Admiral Raynier, by perſeverance and nautical knowledge, found an entrance to that and other harbors that were unknown before.—For ſome little time paſt the bay of Bengal and Coromandel coaſt were infeſted by a large French privateer, called the Modeſte, of 32 guns; ſhe is however taken by the Fox frigate, captain Malcolm. By intelligence from the Mauritius, a French frigate has lately arrived there from France; ſhe will of courſe join the ſquadron of frigates before in this country, and now ſuppoſed to be at Batavia in a ſhattered ſtate. From the actions they have had with our ſhips, they muſt be much ſhattered, having loſt lower maſts, and one of them her rudder: they cannot refit but at the Mauritius, and they dare not venture there, as our citizens from the Cape are cruiſing off theſe iſlands. Should they hear of the Spaniſh war, they may go to Manilla; but as our diſpatch with an account of the war with Spain came over land, we hope they cannot have heard of it.

CADIZ, November 27.

This port is again blockaded. A ſignal for the approach of a freſh Engliſh ſquadron of twenty ſail of the line, is now flying upon the tower. The gun-boats of Algeziras having attacked a fleet of merchantmen bound from Liſbon to Gibraltar, under convoy of two Engliſh frigates, two tranſports, the Prince William and Tartar, have been taken by the Spaniards.

Extract of a letter from Breſt, dated 9th Frimaire, Nov. 29, written by an officer of the cutter the Preſident Parker, arrived at Dunkirk, and ſailed from Havre the 16th Brumaire, under the command of citizen Feray.

"Yeſterday, being N. N. W. from Saintes 20 leagues diſtant, we drove aſhore the Engliſh brig Diana, from the Iſle of Providence, laden with ſugar, coffee, cotton, and rum. This veſſel had been captured by the cutter Felix of Nantz, of 10 cannons, 8 pounders, and two 12 pounders; and after having run her aſhore, overſet under a preſs of ſail, in view of her prize, which was about half a cannon-ſhot diſtant. All the crew, with ſix Engliſh taken from the prize, periſhed. The prize was afterwards retaken by the Engliſh brig the Stag, of 18 guns, ten leagues weſt of the Iſland of Yeu The 2d of this month we retook her, and brought her into this road. We were informed that a frigate was becalmed, and engaged in the Saintes, but we did not think it neceſſary to aſſiſt her; we value our capture at 300,000 livres. In the latitude 49 deg. 50 m. 20 deg. longitude, we were chaſed by an Engliſh veſſel, which prevented us from ſtranding an Engliſh ſhip from Jamaica of 400 tons."

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *March* 20.

Dalrymple obſerves that "the hiſtory of England is the hiſtory of liberty, and of the influence of its ſpirit upon the conſtitution, religion, wealth, power, and above all, upon *the Dignity of the National Character.*" The hiſtory of France, on the contrary, down to the reign of Louis XVI. is a hiſtory of the moſt gloomy ſlavery. The condition of the people in England has been gradually ameliorating, under ſucceſſive reigns by new acquiſitions gained by the influence of reaſon, or wreſted by violence. The dreary ſervitude of the people in France had till the above period, been continually deteriorated by the uncontroled rapacity of the monarchs and nobility. The laſt French king, worked on by ſophiſts, who, though whelmed in profound ignorance of the nature of liberty and of man, and actuated by the worſt deſigns, imagined themſelves all wiſe, and aſſumed the characters of patriotiſm and of philanthropy, conceded to the people many valuable and important privileges. Untaught, corrupt, a prey to the arts of deceivers, we have ſeen them burſt out in inſurrection, murder their monarch and nobility, and fight againſt and conquer their own felicity. Sunk in ignorance, and requiring to be inured in the firſt principles of freedom, they imagined themſelves maſters of the whole vocabulary when they knew not even the alphabet, and aſpiring at what they were told was the temple of freedom, became paſſive inſtruments in the hands of demagogues who have tyrannized over and murdered them without mercy. In England the natural ſtock is preſerved from adulterate contaminations; and if the progreſs of reaſon ſhould ſo far expand human capacity, as to admit of further relaxation of reſtraint, there yet remains a foundation on which to build and extend improvements.

Such is the hiſtory of the two greateſt nations of the old world: with their experience before our eyes, what materials are we furniſhing to the hiſtorian of our own? Torpidity amidſt a ſtate of things the moſt alarming and portentous; Cowardice, at a time which calls for nerve and energy; faction, turbulence, inſolence, detraction and unprincipled abuſe; Treachery, conſpiracy and patricide, to fill up the black catalogue of degeneracy and crime, will ſtain the page of hiſtory, and diſgrace the American name.

Mr. Joyce, watch-maker, in this city, has conſtructed a machine called an ANEMOSCOPE, which, by means of a dial plate, points out the various points of the compaſs from which the wind blows, and the various changes in the currents of the air, by an index that will traverſe. He propoſes to combine this inſtrument with an Electrical Conductor, greatly ſuperior both in reſpect of its conducting quality and of its durability to any others which have hitherto been elevated on the buildings in this city. This machine has the double advantage of protecting the building over which it is erected from the danger of lightning, and at the ſame time of indicating the various courſes and changes of the winds. The gentleman who has favored us with this communication, has been a practical electrician more than fifteen years, has viſited in that time a conſiderable part of the habitable globe for improvement, and thinks it a duty he owes to ſcience to give his teſtimony in favor of an invention at once ſo uſeful and ingenious. (*N. Y. Diary.*)

*** *The Subſcribers for the publication under the ſignature of* SCIPIO, *are informed that it is now ready for delivery. The price is* 25 *Cents.*

GAZETTE MARINE LIST

New-York, March 19.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Return, Belts, Havannah
Brig Maria, Marſchalck, Curracoa 17
Good Hope Schultz, Naples
Schr. Active, Whitlock, N. Orleans 19
Pegalus, Smith, Cayenne 25

Ship Argus, Capt. Black, arrived at New-Orleans, 30 days.

Ship Fabius and Brigs Hope and Prudence have arrived at New-Orleans.

Brig Friends ſafe arrived at Curracoa.

Brig Rebecca Capt. Croſby ſailed the ſame day with the Jane Maria bound here.

The ſhip Maria, from Surinam to this port, taken into Tortola by the Britiſh ſloop of war, Scourge—where ſhe [illegible].

Salem, (Maſſ.) March 13.

The faſt ſailing ſhip Brutus, capt. Richard Crowninſhield, ſailed from this port for Canton, in China, on Wedneſday laſt.

We have had the pleaſure to witneſs the arrival, ſince our laſt, and within a few hours of each other, of 3 of our India veſſels, capt. Barr, Weſt and Orne. Capt. Orne was diſabled on the coaſt in his rudder, but luckily met with capt. Phippen, who aſſiſted him into port.

"*Succeſs to neutral commerce!*"

We are informed by a letter from the Iſle of France, dated in October laſt, that ſeveral American ſlave veſſels were detained or ſtopped at Moſambique, on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, by the Portugueſe government there.

Veſſels ſpoke by capt. Orne.—Jan. 1. lat. 11, 57, N. long. 28 W. ſpoke the Carnatic, one of 13 ſail of Engliſh Indiamen, from St. Helena, for England. Feb. 16, lat. 30, N. long. 68, ſpoke ſchr. Sheperdeſs, of Baltimore, capt. James Craig, by whom was generouſly ſupplied with proviſions, 20th, ſpoke the frigate Maidſtone, from Jamaica, for England, capt. Matthews; 23 ſail under convoy. March 1, lat. 39, N. long. 69, ſpoke ſchr. Olive Branch, from Boſton, bound for Bermudas.

A Spaniſh frigate, for Havanna for Porto-Riso, having on board 700,000 dollars, was lately caſt away on the old Straits of Bahama—the crew and ſpecie ſaved by veſſels from the Havanna.

Alexandria, March 15.

The ſchooner Sophia, capt. O'Meara, of this port was taken on the 2d day of January laſt in long. 58, 54. lat. 17, 25, by the privateer ſchooner Sans Pareil, capt. Pillet, belonging to Guadaloupe, owned by Mr. Sole, carrying 16 guns and 100 men. When the Sophia hove too for the privateer, the boat came along ſide, and two men jumped on board with drawn cutlaſſes, and enquired for the captain, who immediately made reply, and told them he was maſter—without delaying a moment one of them immediately began belaboring him with the flat ſide of a cutlaſs on the back, while the other kept his cutlaſs pointed to his breaſt. They would not allow captain O'Meara to get any of his papers, but ſent him on board the privateer, where he was detained while they plundered his cabin of every article. They broke open his trunks, which they alſo pillaged, and left him not a ſingle article of wearing apparel, ſave one ſea ſuit. The Sophia was carried into Baſſaterre, where veſſel and cargo were condemned *under the law of* 1744—Captain O'Meara arrived this morning, via New-York.—No comments are neceſſary on the above *humane* and *polite* treatment, for which he is indebted to the *munificence* of the *generous* Republic!

Baltimore, March 16.

The ſhip Beckey, capt. Cunningham, from this port, has arrived at Cork.

The ſhip Columbia, Burgis, of Boſton, for Baltimore, had left Kingſton in company with 40 ſail of other American veſſels, but having loſt her bow-ſprit, put back to refit.

The ſchooner Citizen, of this port, carried into Jacmel, has been liberated, and proceeded for Gonaives.

GEORGE-TOWN, (Potomac) March 16.

MURDER!

Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, on Wedneſday night laſt, Mr. WILLIAM HALL was found, in this town, near the bridge over Rock Creek, beaten in a moſt inhuman manner ſo that he died immediately after. A jury of inqueſt was ſummoned yeſterday morning who returned a verdict of *murder* by an unknown perſon or perſons.—The perpetrators of this horrid deed are not yet diſcovered.

MR. FRANCIS,
SUBSCRIPTION BALL.

(The laſt this Seaſon, will be on Tueſday next.)

MR. FRANCIS reſpectfully informs the Subſcribers, that the laſt ſubſcription Ball for this ſeaſon, will be on TUESDAY the 27th of March—Ladies tickets to be had by applying to the Subſcribers, or Mr. Francis, No. 70, North Eighth ſtreet. Nonſubſcribers tickets to be had of Mr. Francis, or at the Aſſembly-Room.

Agreeable to the terms of the Select Subſcription Balls, Mr. Francis gives one *extra* Ball to the Subſcribers of the two Subſcriptions, to cloſe the ſeaſon—Mr. F. wiſhes the Subſcribers will be particular in the laſt Ball of the Subſcription, in order to make ſuch regulations for the extra Ball as they may deem proper and neceſſary, to include every convenience and elegance which they may wiſh to adopt. Tuition as uſual.

N. B. Due notice will be given of the laſt Practiſing Ball.

March 17. 3t

TO RENT,
A good three ſtory Houſe,

TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-ſtreet.——Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3awtw

NEW-THEATRE.

Mrs. MERRY's Night.

TO-MORROW EVENING, March 21,
Will be preſented, the Comedy of
The School for Scandal.

Sir Peter Teazle, mr Warren; Sir Oliver Surface, mr Morris; Joſeph Surface, mr Wignell; Charles Surface, mr Bernard; Sir Benjamin Backbite, mr Fox; Crabtree, mr Harwood; Careleſs, mr Buſſett; Sir Harry (with a Song) mr Darley; Rowley, mr Warrell; Moſes, mr Francis; Snake, mr Taylor; Trip, mr Warrell, jun

Lady Teazle (for that night only) mrs Merry; Lady Sneerwell, mrs Francis; Mrs Candour, mrs Oldmixon; Maria, miſs L'Eſtrange.

With the Comic Opera of
The Agreeable Surprize.

Sir Felix Friendly, mr Warren; Compton, mr Darley; Eugene, mr Fox; Chicane, mr Wignell; John, mr Warrell, jun; Thomas, mr Taylor; Farmer Stump, mr Matthew; Cudden, mr Bliſſett; Diego, mr Bernard.

Laura, mrs Oldmixon; Mrs Cheſhire, mrs L'Eſtrange; Cowſlip, (with a Song, for that night only) mrs Merry; Friuge, miſs L'Eſtrange.

☞ Tickets to be had at the uſual places, and of Mrs Merry, corner of Filbert and Eleventh-ſtreets.

☞ On Friday (never performed here) a favorite Tragedy, called TANCRED AND SIGISMUNDA; with the Hiſtorical Romance of RICHARD COEUR DE LION—For the benefit of Mrs. MARSHALL.

*** Mrs. OLDMIXON's Night will be on Monday next.

Freight Wanted.
FOR BREMEN.
The Hamburgh Brig
HENRIETTA,
Peter P. Schmidt, *Maſter*,

NOW lying at Joſſe and R. Wain's wharf—A ſtout, ſtrong veſſel, of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow. For *Freight* only, apply to
PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-ſtreet.

Who have JUST RECEIVED, *and* FOR SALE,
12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbornes
1 do bleached Heſſians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 cheſt and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Caſes
29 anchors pearl Baryle, and
4 caſes elegant Carriage Harneſs, Whips, Spurs, &c.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—
Claret in caſes, Port Wine in pipes, Ruſſia Soap in ſmall boxes, Rice, Brimſtone, Tumblers, Window Glaſs, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Heſſians, Brown Rolls, Poliſh Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c &c all entitled to the drawback. march 20. tuthsiw

Law Book Store,
No. 319, High-ſtreet.
GEORGE DAVIS,

IMPRESSED with the favors ſhown him in his efforts to eſtabliſh a Store for the ſale of Law Books only, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar generally throughout the United States, that in addition to his collection now on hand, which he ſuppoſes to be more extenſive, than in the poſſeſſion of any one perſon for ſale in America, he expects daily very large ſupplies from London & Dublin, particularly from the latter place, having chiefly confined his importations to thoſe editions, as being in his opinion equally correct with the London copies, and well known to be infinitely lower charged.

G. D. limiting himſelf, ſolely to the ſale of Law Books, it will appear obvious to profeſſional gentlemen the great advantages they have in purchaſing from him, both as to ſelection and price, of which the encouragement he has received for ſeveral years paſt, is the beſt teſtimony he can offer.

march 20. 3aw3w

IMPORTED,
In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Claret in caſks
White wine in half caſks
Sweet oil of a ſuperior quality in boxes and baſkets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Caſes.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,
Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Iriſh market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in caſes } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 buſhels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 m&ſtf

At a Meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the DELAWARE and SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,

Reſolved, That ten dollars on each ſhare of Stock be called for; and that the Treaſurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.

Extract from the Minutes.
GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*

AGREEABLE to a reſolution of the Preſident and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their reſpective ſhares on or before the 1ſt of April next, to WM. GOVETT, *Treaſurer.*

February 28. 2awrA

Forgeries Committed.

WHEREAS ſeveral forgeries have been committed in this city by one or two perſons known by the names of Dr. Grant, alias Smith, alias Gilbert, Grant generally wore a green coat, tall in perſon, and genteel, had loſt one or two teeth in front; lodged, about July, 1796, at Mr. Grimes's tavern, at the George, in North Second-ſtreet; his friends live in New-England; ſuppoſed to have committed ſeveral forgeries in New-York, and is ſaid to be confined at the wheel-barrow at Baltimore for ſtealing watches. The other is a ſhort, thick man, by the name of Gilbert,—known by Mr. Grimes and Mr. Bignall, and ſeveral other perſons in this city. Information given by any perſon of the above men, to WM. PRESTMAN, No. 15, South Fifth-ſtreet, will be eſteemed a favor. —— Gilbert is between 20 and 30 years old, yellow, ſickly look.

march 17. 3aw3w

For Sale by the Subſcriber,
Forty-nine bales of Muſlins, being the remains of the ſhip India's laſt cargo from Calcutta, and will be ſold low,
7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of fineſt particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.
February 19 daw

Hooping Cough, Catarrhs, Asthmas, &c.

Walsh's Antipertussis,

IS a safe and certain cure for that destructive disorder the Hooping Cough. The celebrity which this medicine has acquired in England, renders the publication of cases of cure unnecessary here—but as the Antipertussis has been but recently introduced into this country, it may not be amiss to publish the following cases, selected from a much greater number, as proofs of its efficacy.

"Summer-Hill, Stourbridge, Nov. 28, '92.

"Sir,

"Please to send by the coach, a large bottle of your Antipertussis. I have given it to the poor of this neighborhood, by which many have been cured of that dreadful disorder the Chincough, and in no instance has it failed in giving immediate relief.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,
GEORGE BRISCOE."

"Bath, June 2, 1795,

"Sir,

"The cause of my troubling you with this is, that I thought it a duty which I owed to yourself and to society, that I should mention the salutary effects that your excellent medicine, called Antipertussis, had upon my eldest son; who was, about two months ago, afflicted with the Hooping Cough, in a most dreadful degree. My child was attended by some of the most eminent of the faculty here, who, for three days, thought him dying; and was given over. At this time a friend of mine mentioned the wonderful cures that had been effected by your medicine; and though we had no expectation that my child could possibly recover, yet I resolved to try it. I did; and at this time, I have the happiness to say, that he is quite well, not the least symptom of his complaint remaining.

"Your's, &c.
"JOSIAH ELLIS TOMKINS."
(London, to wit.)

James Eardley, of No. 4, Poland-street, in the parish of St. James, came before me this day, and voluntarily maketh oath, and saith, that his child, a boy about two years old, was effectually cured of the Hooping Cough (which he was afflicted with in a most violent degree for some months, and for which he could get no relief) by Mr. Walsh's Antipertussis. And this deponent further saith, that at the time the child first took this medicine, it was not expected he could live; and that the first dose, almost immediately, removed some of the most violent symptoms; his appetite, strength, and spirits mended every day; and this deponent further saith, that three or four bottles made a perfect cure; and that the child is now in as good a state of health as it was before.

JAMES EARDLEY.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of March, 1795.
THOMAS SKINNER, Mayor.

☞ It is Sold, by appointment of Mr. WALSH, by SHAW & Co. No. 129, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, in bottles at 1½ dollars each—Where *only* may be had *Walsh's Lozenges of Colts-foot*, for recent coughs—*Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*, for rheumatisms, gout, lumbago, palsy, numbness, sprains, and bruises, in boxes and bottles at 1 dollar each—*Sovereign Ointment*, an infallible cure for the *Itch* at *once* using—*Dr. Smith's* celebrated *Specific* for the *Venereal Disease*, at 1 and 2 dollars the bottle—also, his *Restorative* for *debilitated constitutions* at 3 1-2 dollars—*Norton's Antiscorbutic Drops*—*Balsam of Honey*, for coughs, colds, &c—*Church's Cough Drops*—and *Gowland's Lotion*, for the face and skin, &c. &c.

march 8. dtf

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the south side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High street, to Dixey and Denaven, in Sassafras-street between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

feb. 14—law5w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. law6w.

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. colm *nov. 15.*

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG's *Book Store*,

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached," and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives
December 20. §

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenses than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to *Houses and other Buildings*,

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

Feb. 14.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2w—2aw6w

New-York, February, 1798.

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only six months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY against all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.
Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nunc tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to press as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It shall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of superior quality, which will comprise about 400 pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the usual allowance to booksellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robison, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high estimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning and arguments thence deduced, while they discover the sound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to instruct. A scene of villainy is developed by the author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The danger to be apprehended from secret societies is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the straight path of religion and of virtue, incontestibly proved both to the politician and the christian by stubborn and incontrovertable facts.

††† *Subscriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No.* 46, *William-street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respective booksellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*

February 28.

New-York, January 24, 1798

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;
For Publishing by Subscription,

An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,

BY MADAME ROLAND;
Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York—Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.

Feb. 20. eodam

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26th. 2aw2w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Officers, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,		10	
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		25	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		50	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		75	
And if above one thousand dollars,			
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		25	
If above one hundred dollars,			
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several States, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors; and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE.

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 2awtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Esq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer

Oct. 17. eod